THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Affairs in France.

Council of 500, July 12.

DUPLANTIER in the name of the Committee on the ſubject, reported a law for regulating *Popular Societies*, which he called *Magazines of Revolt*, where men, covered with the blood of their fellow citizens, prepare the means of overturning the Conſtituted Authorities. The report was :—

Art. I. Thoſe Societies in which political queſtions ſhall be diſcuſſed—thoſe which, under the pretext of Public worſhip, ſhall enter into a diſcuſſion of theſe queſtions, can be permitted only on conditions that the Proprietors or Occupiers of the houſes in which they ſhall be held, conform themſelves to the following regulations :

II. Every Citizen, having reſided at the place where ſuch Society ſhall be eſtabliſhed one year, may be admitted on the following conditions :

III. The Communes where there are leſs than 5000 inhabitants, there are to be compoſed only of 10 citizens ; in thoſe of 5000 and under 20,000, of 20 citizens—in thoſe of 20,000, and under 50 thouſand, of 30 citizens—and in the four great Commmunes of *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Marſeilles*, and *Bourdeaux*, of 40 citizens.

IV. Theſe Societies ſhall be ſubject to the regulations of the Police. They ſhall aſſemble only twice in each month. They are to break up at the ſun ſet.

V. In order to facilitate the meaſures of the Police, the doors of the apartments in which ſuch Societies ſhall be held, ſhall have windows in them.

VI. The directory and the Adminiſtration, ſhall have the right to diſſolve them, when public tranquility ſhall appear to be in danger.

VII. The proprietors or occupiers of the houſes in which ſuch ſocieties ſhall aſſemble, ſhall affix on the outſide of ſuch houſes, "*Popular Society, engaged in the diſcuſſion of Political Queſtions.*"

[☞ *This occaſioned a violent debate. The report was oppoſed by ſome :—by others it was ſaid "to be high time to put an end to the audacity of a gang of robbers".—Here ſeveral vociferated "Jacobins"—others "the ſlaves of the Court." At the cloſe of the turmoil, the report was ordered to be printed.*]

LONDON, JULY 22.

Although nothing official has been announced at Lisle, we have reason to believe, that the demands of the French Directory, as first delivered to Lord MALMESBURY, *are; the cession on the part of Great Britain of every possession taken from the French, and also from their Allies—the restitution of the ships taken at Toulon; an indemnity for the loss sustained by destroying ships, &c. when the English and Spaniards evacuated that port; the recognition of Belgium as a part of the French republic; and relinquishment of any mortgage the British government may have upon that territory for the payment of any loan which the Emperor of Germany may have made in G. Britian.—Our Ministry has refused to accede to the demands of the Directory. Our Commissioners, 'tis said, insist that G. Britain shall retain Trincomale, and Cape of Good Hope, from the Dutch, and Trinidad from the Spaniards—giving up to the French all the conquests made from them.*

It is evident that both parties in the negociation have begun at the extremes of proposition, and that each will gravitate towards some central position.—It is fact, that the people of England wish ardently for peace; but they will cordially acquiesce in the continuance of the war, rather than submit to a disagreeable accommodation. The conquests made by Great-britain have cost vast sums of money and much blood. It is true they were in part made to negotiate a treaty with; but still, when it is known that peace is as necessary to France as to us, and that she has not an inch of our territory in possession to give up, it is but reasonable that we should retain some conquests as indemnification for our expenses. Having got rid of the Emperor, we can now apply his subsidies to augmenting the forces of the kingdom; and be better enabled to continue the war three years longer, than the last three.

Our Ministry, it is believed, are now serious in their measures, and such appears to be the sentiment of the Fr. Directory; it is not therefore to be expected, that a few acres of ground in either Indies, will be placed as a bar to general tranquility. It may be that the Cape of Good Hope will be given to some neutral nation, and that it will be guaranteed as such.

KING's SPEECH.

House of Lords, July 21.

This day his Majesty prorogued this parliament to October 5th next. On this occasion his Majesty delivered the following most gracious SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"*I cannot put an end to this session of Parliament, without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you had to provide.*

"*I must particularly express the just sense entertained of the salutary and effectual provisions which you made for strengthening the means of national defence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from the temporary suspension of payments in cash by the bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigor and effect, with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasona-*

his mutiny which broke out in part of my fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example.

"*I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that since the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed, in such a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their national interests.*

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"*I must return you my particular thanks, for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service—and while I lament the necessity which increased them to so large an amount, it is a consolation to me to observe the attention you employed in distributing the heavy burdens which they occasioned, in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible to my people.*

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"*The issue of the important negotiation in which I am engaged, is yet uncertain: But, whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting on my part to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honor, and essential interests of my dominions.*

"*In the mean time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace, as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honorable proofs, and of which the perseverance and firmness of parliament have afforded them so striking an example.*"

[☞ The British King, we think, expresses a good desire of peace.]

JULY 5. A captain of an American vessel arrived in town on Monday last from Havre, states that 22 American vessels are now lying in that port, most of which have been condemned.

According to letters from the Frontiers of Piedmont, the troubles at Turin still continue to increase, and 10,000 French had marched for that capital.

It is a curious fact, that Manchester goods to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds, have been just purchased for the French market, by one house, in the full confidence of an immediate peace.

ITALY.

ITALY, JUNE 26.

The King of Naples, at the pressing instance of the French, to fulfil the secret articles of his treaty, has paid them one million of livres.

MILAN, JUNE 20.

A company of Patriots, to the number of 1000, in the Valteline, a frontier country of Switzerland, have taken an Oath to live free or die, in union with the Cisalpine Republic.

POLAND.

BANKS OF THE VISTULA, July 5.

It is confirmed, that the affairs of Poland are irrevocably sealed by the three dividing powers. There does not remain the least shadow of probability that that country will ever be restored to its former political existence as a kingdom.

FRENCH INTREPIDITY.

PARIS, JULY 19. The Corſair La Prodige, which ſet ſail from the road of Dunkirk under the command of Capt. Wandezande, met on the 28th of June, nine Engliſh merchant ſhips, which were armed, and compoſed a formidable ſquadron. The corſair la Prodige, after two terrible engagements, took 6 of the Engliſh veſſels, four of which have already entered the Texel. Never did a privateer merit better its name. The French Captain, and all his crew, atchieved prodigies of valor; and if they had had a ſufficient number of hands, would have boarded all the enemy's veſſels. A ſergeant fell by the ſide of Wandezande, being wounded by a ſhot: they wiſhed to give him ſome immediate aſſiſtance—"*No! No!* ſaid he, "*Take care of my wounded Comrades, who probably will recover; it is uſeleſs to loſe moments ſo precious to them, in dreſſing my wounds.*" A few minutes afterwards he expired. The Prodige is arrived at Dunkirk, with 64 priſoners, amongſt whom are the Captains of the ſix veſſels taken or burnt. Five days before this engagement, the privateer had taken and burnt an Engliſh brig in ballaſt, going from Hamburgh to Hulm.

Change of Fren. Miniſtry.

[On this ſubject we have various reports —Our Paris paper of July 16, mentions the change; and that each Director will nominate one for every vacancy; and a majority decids in the choice.]

The new Miniſters have been inſtalled except thoſe who are abſent from *Paris*. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, *Miniſter of Foreign Affairs*, vice *de la Croix*.—Gen. HOCHE, *Miniſter of War*. LENAI DE LA ROCHE, *Miniſter of Police*. PLEVILLE PELEY, *Miniſter of Marine*. FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEUR, *Miniſter of the Interior*. RAMEL, continues *Miniſter of Finance*; and MERLIN (of Douai) *Miniſter of Juſtice*.

[☞ *The choice of* TALLEYRAND *is ſaid to be auſpicious to Peace in Europe; but we cannot think it bodes much good to the United States, as he is much prejudiced againſt us, if we can judge from his writings; though when in America, he was treated with liberal hoſpitality. He was formerly the Biſhop of Autun, and immigrated here during the reign of* ROBESPIERRE.]

Vaublanc, in a ſpeech which occupies 18 pages of the Moniteur, has denounced the Weſtindia dilapidators, and blood-drinkers.—He is particularly ſevere on Santhonax, and charges Capt. Barney with having uſed the public forces to protect and carry on his private mercantile ſpeculations.

Victor Hughes has alſo fallen under the laſh of Delahaye.

BASLE, JULY 4.

It appears, that the ſpirit of Revolution which has every where led to ſuch great calamities, is daily making ſenſible progreſs in Switzerland. This country, hither-

to ſo happy, enjoyed the moſt profound tranquility, while its neighbors were afflicted with all the calamities of a long and ruinous war; but during theſe few months, it has appeared deſtined to become, in its turn, the theatre of diſorders. The commotions which have broken out ſucceſſively in Lugano, Locarno, Bellingone, in Valais, and the countries under the government of the Abbe de St. Gale, &c. have been happily appeaſed, or at leaſt appear to draw towards a concluſion. This is, however, not the caſe with the Revolution which has broken out in the Valteline. This country, once free, has been for a long time ſubject to the Griſon league, which makes part of Switzerland, as allied to the Helvetic body. The inhabitants have always diſplayed a reſtleſs and unſettled diſpoſition, and have even made attempts, at different periods, but without ſucceſs, to ſhake off the yoke of the Griſons; the latter have only been able to maintain their power by granting many privileges to the Valteline.

Since the Valteline has ſeen the Milaneſe freed from the Auſtrian dominion, a violent degree of fermentation has prevailed in that country.—At Sablio, Tirano, and in other places, Societies, under the denomination of *popular*, have been formed for the diſcuſſion of political queſtions, and the principles of democracy are profeſſed very openly in them. The Lombard friends and brothers have fraternized with their neighbors; and in ſhort, on the 13th of July, the people roſe in a maſs, drove away all their civil officers, who were not natives of the country, and declared themſelves free and independent. Proclamations were immediately publiſhed to juſtify this meaſure, in which the inhabitants of the Valteline aſſign as the reaſon for it the violation of their privileges, and the tyranny exerciſed over them by the Griſons. They at the ſame time proclaimed the *Rights of Man, and ſet about making a Conſtitution.*

LONDON, JULY 18.

From Venice, under the date of the 27th ult. it appears that the

Government have iſſued an order for raiſing a ſum of Two Millions and a half on Capitaliſts, and perſons in eaſy circumſtances; but that this evil may not be without its balance of good, they at the ſame time aboliſhed the whole claſs of Barriſters and Attornies.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 28.

His Excellency Gov. Pinkney has iſſued a proclamation of his having received ſuch official information from the Department of State, as gives him reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſecret enliſtments of men, for improper and illegal purpoſes, are now making in ſome parts of this ſtate, contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States; which, if not immediately checked, may diſturb our internal tranquility, & involve us in hoſtilities with nations with whom we are now at peace. He has therefore forbid the aſſembly of troops unauthoriſed by government; and offered a reward of a thouſand dollars to any perſon, who will give ſuch information as may lead to the diſcovery of the principals or accomplices, to be paid on conviction.

BOSTON, SEPT. 16.

The ſhip Factor has arrived at N. York, from London. The Minerva of Monday evening makes no mention of any recent information brought by her:—But her letters have given riſe to reports, that the negotiation at Liſle had been ſuſpended; and even broken up.—The letters we have ſeen are as late as July 26—they mention merely, that Ld. Malmeſbury had done nothing; and the expectation was, that he would accompliſh *as much* at Liſle as he did at Paris.—The Britiſh Cabinet is ſaid to be divided on the ſubject of peace. The Duke of Portland, and his friends, are for continuing the war, rather than ſubmit to any thing like the unreaſonable demands of the Fren. Directory. Lord Grenville, and Meſſrs. Pitt and Dundas are for peace, on the beſt terms that can be procured. We do not give much weight to reports on this ſubject; for we are ſatisfied from the cuſtomary ſecrecy of the Britiſh cabinet in matters of negotiation, and the practice of the Directory in their recent treaties, that no details will be known, until a deciſive principle is agreed on; or the negotiation totally at an end.

From other quarters we have little of moment.—The letter of Capt. O'Brien, under Salem head, has alarmed our underwriters. But the letters from London, July 22, ſay that inſurance had fallen two per cent. there.

SALEM, SEPT. 15.

Capt. WOODBURY has favoured us with the following letter, which excited much apprehenſion among the Americans at Bilboa. It was written by Mr. O'BRIEN, V. Conſul of the U. S. at St. Andero, (whither Capt. W. and others went to procure rolls of equipage, and to get the ſignature of the French Conſul) to Mr. M'MAHON, of Bilboa.

"*St. Andero, Aug.* 1, 1797.

"On the 28th ult. I received your esteemed favour of the 22d ditto, per Captains Luskey, Hawkes Bartlett, Woodbury, Smith and Henderson, to whom I have rendered every service which their short stay, and circumstances here, would admit. I have solicited from Mr. La Carriere, the French Consul here, to attest my signature to their respective rolls, and although he at first promised to do it, he afterwards peremtorily refused to subscribe his name, under pretence of incurring the displeasure of, or inverting the orders issued by, his Government; from which refusal, the most serious consequence may be inferred; in a word, that the navigation of the citizens of the U. S is to be controled at the direction of every French corsair. Although this hostile proceeding is not publickly avowed by the Legislation of that country, yet apparantly stimulated under various pretences.

NEW * STAR.

CONCORD, SEPT. 26.

From a Correspondent.

Anniversary of the Musical Society.

We noticed with pleasure, in honor of the day, the attendance of some of the first characters in the State; officers of our own and of the Federal Government. The appearance of the Fair, was highly captivating; and the brilliancy of the dress harmonized with the charms of their persons—Business gave way to pleasure; the wrinkle of care to the smiles of good humour; and petty discord to general harmony.

The last mail affords us but little News of moment. We are sorry to observe the ravages of the

Philadelphia Plague,

not abating: From Sept. 5, noon, to Sept. 12, noon, there died in Philadelphia 161 adults, and 35 children—A great part of the inhabitants have fled to the country. Business is stagnated.

CHARLESTON AUG. 29.

There has actually been a skirmish between the American troops stationed at the Natchez and the Spaniards; the Spaniards fired first, and it was returned by the Americans; several lives were lost; our information is, that the rupture was accommodated, and that the present prospects are more pacific. The Indians had been urged on likewise by the Spaniards, and one of their Chiefs had requested Spanish aid.

[A Virginia paper of Sept. 2, mentions a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Washington county, announcing that a man of note from the Illinois passed there Aug. 17, with dispatches from Mr. Ellicot & Gen. Gayoso, to the Executive of the U. S. informing that matters are amicably agreed to—the forts of the Natchez given up—and the commissioners running the boundary line.—Mentioning the Spaniards having 10,000 troops in the Louisianas.—The Charleston paragraph is under latest date—whether both or neither is true, we cannot tell—time will show.]

STORE broken open.

ON the night of the 29th day of Auguſt, 1797, the ſtore of the ſubſcriber was broken open, and the following articles ſtolen, viz.

1 piece of blue broadcloth,
1 piece of black ſilk handkerchiefs,
2 pieces of ſhawls,
1 piece of muſlin handkerchiefs,
1 piece of muſlin aprons,
Caſh, and other ſmall articles unknown.

Whoever will apprehend the thief, or the property, ſhall be

Handſomely Rewarded,

and neceſſary charges paid, per me—

Ebenezer Eaton.

Bradford, Aug. 29, 1797. 2t

Wm. Turrell's eſtate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber has been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of WM. TURRELL, late of Canterbury, deceaſed, and has taken upon him that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs: And all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are required to exhibit their accounts at the ſubſcriber's houſe in Canterbury, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

LEAVITT CLOUGH,
Adminiſtrator.

Canterbury, Sept. 2, 1797.

AN ELOPER.

ABSENTED himſelf from the Subſcriber in Hopkinton, on the 31ſt day of Aug. laſt, without leave, an indented Boy, about 19 years of age; about five feet eight inches high; light complexion; long hair; is a very well looking, fleſhy young fellow;—he has been uſually known by the name of TAPPEN SAWYER, having lived with me from his infancy; his name is recorded TAPPEN RIFORD;——He took with him a cheſnut coloured Horſe, a natural trotter, ſix years old—a new ſaddle, and black ſaddle-bags; together with many articles of clothing. All perſons are forbid harboring, truſting, or trading with him, on my account, on penalty of the law.

JOSHUA SAWYER.

Hopkinton, Sept. 2, 1797. 2j

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing by Subſcription,

MEMOIRS

OF

STEPHEN BURROUGHS.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain 300 oct. pages, and be handſomely printed on white demi paper.

II. The price to Subſcribers, bound, will be one dollar; to non-ſubſcribers, one dollar & 10 cents.

III. If ſufficient encouragement be given, the work will be immediately put to preſs, and completed as ſoon as poſſible.

☞ *Subſcriptions for the above work, are received at the* NEW STAR *Office, by* RUSSEL & DAVIS.